AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

HELP THE MINERS.

Local unions are urged to give prompt financial aid to the striking coal miners of Colorado.

Entered as second-class matter, September 30, 1912, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

VOL. 4. NO. 32 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914. WHOLE NO. 188

REFUSE PEACE OVERTURES

Stockton, Cal., Nov. 7.—The employers' association of this city has rejected the arbitration proposal submitted by a committee representing the trade union movement and all prospects for settling the differences between the two parties are at an end.

The workers suggested that the board of arbitration be made up as follows: Two to be selected by each side; these four so selected to choose the fifth; or three to be selected by each side; these six so selected to choose the seventh. The membership of said board of arbitration to be made up of persons absolutely free from any association, connection or membership with either of the parties involved in the present controversy.

The unionists are not downcast at the refusal of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' association to abandon their nonunion fight, which they attempt to disguise by declaring for the "open shop."

One member of the association made this statement:

"The leading members of the association fully appreciate that we are defeated, but they desire to avoid the humiliation of admitting defeat, and would rather see the association crumble to pieces than do so. They know that a large number of members will withdraw and settle individually with the unions and that this means the death of the organization, but they are convinced that that is the best way out of a very bad situation—a better way than openly admitting failure. Personally I was willing to arbitrate, but the majority voted the other way. I shall now give up my membership in the association and go it alone in peace with labor as I have heretofore."

Stockton, Cal., Nov. 7.—Trade unionists in this city gave the employers' association a hot reception by electing two councilmen and a member of the school board, despite the combined efforts of every influence the anti-unionists could muster. The employers were depending on the numerous issues that had arisen to split labor's support, while the antis would "single shot" for their nominees. The plan failed to work, however, by the withdrawal of Al Harrison, a member of the barbers' union, whose refusal to stand as a candidate for council made it possible for the workers to centralize their forces.

MUST VALUE OUR TEACHERS

Indianapolis, Nov. 7.—"The office of teacher must be magnified by the people and by the teacher. The state and the people must cultivate a different attitude toward the teacher. The culture question of teaching and teachers must be freed and kept free from political influence and sectarian entanglements," said Dr. W. E. Stone, of Purdue university, in an address on "Rural Service" before the Indiana State Teachers' association.

The speaker referred to the changing conditions that had substituted the school for the home, which now necessitates vocational training and training in morals, hygiene, and ethics.

In speaking on militarism, the educator said:

"It is customary to speak of this as an age characterized by scientific discoveries by wonderful inventions and by material progress, little short of marvelous. Noteworthy as these things are, they cannot be said to represent the true progress of the race. They indeed are invaluable aids and contributions to the future for the disposal of man; they enable him to do things which were once considered to be impossible, but their ultimate significance to the human race consists solely in whether they assist man to be something better than he has been before.

"If these discoveries serve only to enable the country each to overreach itself with greater facility, then they contribute not to human progress, but to human retrogression. But if they aid men to conquer disease and dispel evil, then they become a part of real human development.

"In our own country, the spirit of militarism finds no place, because the hearts of Americans are tender with human sympathies. The war does not refute the idea of human brotherhood; it calls out the strongest evidence of the grip upon men's minds which this growing idea has gained. It is the spirit of sympathy and responsibility for the other man which makes us so sensitive to and so impressed by the evils of disease, ignorance, poverty, crime and war."

ORGANIZING WORKERS.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 7.—During the past month a wave of industrial unionism has swept through this city. A central body has been formed, which was made possible through the assistance of President Frank Harris, of the New York State Federation of Labor, who was in Phoenix recently. The teamsters are the latest to organize, and representatives of the Brotherhood of Teamsters and Decorators are working with success in building up their local.

WANT TEXAS TEXT BOOKS.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 7.—All text books used in the public schools of the state should be Texas made, was the decision of delegates to the State Printing Council, which held its annual meeting in this city. The low wage scales in smaller cities was also discussed and methods were agreed on to bring them up to the standard. Houston secured the next convention.

RENEW CONTRACT.

Ogden, Utah, Nov. 7.—The Journeymen Tailors' union of this city has renewed its present contract with employers for another year. No change was made in the wage rates.

URGE ORGANIZATION.

Cleveland, Nov. 7.—"The day has gone when garment workers need fear that employers will take steps against individuals active in organization," declared Secretary Frank Morrison, of the A. F. of L., in an address to a large meeting of ladies' garment workers in this city, held for the purpose of interesting these workers in trades unionism.

The speaker referred to the continued growth of the American Federation of Labor and said that in two years the membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union has leaped from 2,000 to more than 100,000, "and," he added, "it is still growing."

President Schlesinger, of the international union, and other members of this craft also spoke.

JAIL FOR CHOOL OFFICIAL

Cleveland, Nov. 7.—Judge Neff has sentenced Public School Superintendent Frederick to ten days in jail and to pay a fine of $500 because of a refusal to reinstate six grade teachers who were dismissed because they had joined a union of teachers in violation of the orders of the school board.

A long statement, prepared by Frederick, was read to the court, who was informed by the superintendent that:

"The board of education, instead of appointment solely because, in my opinion, their appointment would have been harmful to the public schools, I am glad of that opinion. The attitude of these teachers had been one of insubordination and of defiance of the authorities in whom the law has placed the control of the schools."

In answer to this statement, Judge Neff said:

"The record discloses that at least four of these teachers, who had been employed by the public for from twenty-three to thirty-two years, and who had faithfully discharged their duties as teachers, had no personal advantage to gain by the agitation for higher salaries to grade teachers.

"What they did was disinterested to the point of heroism. They were merely seeking to help others less fortunate than themselves, and in this connection manifested devotion to their sister teachers, they were punished. A stigma is put upon them.

"In mere pride of place and power and insolence of office you have abused the prerogative of the court and are guilty of injustice toward these women."

When the court had finished reading his sentence, which was a climax in the teachers' long fight to maintain a union, the large crowd present broke out in applause. Attorneys for Frederick have given notice of appeal.

THE PRESIDENT APPROVES.

Washington, Nov. 7.—President Wilson has declared he is in hearty accord with the movement against tuberculosis, and has written the following letter to officers of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis:

"I know that you will assure you of my very profound interest in and sympathy with the work of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and I am delighted to know that you are encouraged by the results of its efforts. I sincerely hope that November 29, the day which has been designated as Tuberculosis day, will result in awakening the people of the United States still further not only to the necessity for the most careful possibility of arresting and preventing this terrible disease."

A number of governors are issuing proclamations on the Tuberculosis day campaign, calling on the churches and schools to unite during the week of November 29 in an educational campaign against tuberculosis. In some states the day will be one of public meetings, the purpose of raising funds, but simply to bring to the people all over the country the essential facts with reference to the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis.

FOREMAN IS FINED.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Judge Goodnow has fined William Wright, foreman in the plant of the United States Brush and Germania Steel Foundry Co., for using improper language before girl employes, who were afterward forced on strike because of his tirades.

In sentencing Wright the court said:

"Working girls should be paid enough under ordinary conditions. They are up against a pretty tough game, and should have as much protection as can be given them.

"The fact that these girls did not make this complaint until they were on a strike from this factory has nothing to do with the matter. They claim they had made complaint to the president of the company because they were afraid of losing their jobs.

"My experience has been that is usually what happens if a girl does complain of such things. She must either endure them or quit. And if they had brought this case into court before they were on a strike they would undoubtedly have been out of a position, anyway."

CAR MEN RAISE WAGES.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Nov. 7.—The street car men's union and the local street car company have signed a one-year agreement, which provides for the following wage scale: First six months, 21 cents an hour; second six months, 22 cents; second year, 24 cents; third year, 25 cents; 27 cents. Motormen shall be allowed to use stools on certain parts of their runs, the same to be furnished by the company. Where a worker is discharged, and a trial proven he has been wronged, he will be reinstated with pay for lost time. Arbitration is provided in the settlement of differences and no employe shall be discriminated against because of the performance of duties imposed upon him by his union.

PREPARE FOR THE RUSH.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 7.—The Baltimore American comments as follows on future immigration to this country:

"Immigration officials and others who are in position to obtain advance information are of opinion that at the close of the European war, or before the close if it is possible to get over to this side before the war ends, there will be a rush of European immigration to the United States passing by far all previous records. From Russia, Poland, Austria, Belgium and even from Germany this peaceful invasion will be coming, say those who undertake to speak with some degree of authority upon this matter."

COAL LANDS RESTORED.

Washington, Nov. 7.—As the result of an agreement between the Department of Justice and the American Smelting and Refining Company, the title to several thousand acres of Colorado coal lands reclaimed to have been illegally obtained years ago through dummies, will be restored to the government. Under terms of its restoration, the company will pay to the United States $1,000 per acre for all coal heretofore extracted from these fields.

SUPPRESSING DISEASE.

Boston, Nov. 7.—City health authorities have started another campaign against giving communicable diseases of children a foothold in this city. School physicians are urged to inquire at the homes of children the cause of their absence, and in case open letter to parents the authorities advise that physician be consulted in every case where the child complains of throat affection.

ADJUST DIFFERENCES.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 7.—Differences between pavers employed on municipal paving and city officials have been adjusted. An conference between union representatives and Mayor Buschemeyer it was agreed that Louisville union pavers will be given the preference.

FAVORS EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 7.—Business Agent Larkin, of the International Association of Machinists, makes this report of the recent eight-hour agreement signed with the Capewell Horse Nail Company, of Hartford, Conn.:

"I asked the superintendent of this concern how the eight-hour day had worked out for all concerned, and he replied that as far as the machine room was concerned it had been the best year for production since the organization with the firm, covering a period of about ten years.

"He further informed me that perfect harmony had prevailed between the concern and the machinists employed, and that every one was perfectly satisfied during the past year, and all the men seemed to appreciate what had been done in the matter of the shorter work day and he appreciates the efforts of the men during that period.

"He stated that he informed the shop committee that he would not want to go back to the ten-hour schedule, and only wished that the eight-hour schedule had been introduced at an earlier date. This concern now pays the highest rates of organized labor. There are two Federal unions and the International Association of Machinists represented there with yearly agreements covering all concerned."

TO REDUCE FATALITIES.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 7.—Will J. French, member of the state industrial accident commission, reports that the efforts of this board to reduce injuries and fatalities are meeting with surprising success.

"The main factors in the 'safety first' movement," said Mr. French, "include the use of safety guards and the covering of the dangerous parts of machinery.

"Safety committees are being organized in the workshops, in which the men may actively participate by seeing that undue risks are not taken. Employers are accepting suggestions from their employes in regard to safety methods.

"Statistics show that one man is killed every fifteen minutes and one man hurt every sixteen seconds day and night in the United States.

"It is estimated by our commission that 25,000 industrial accidents occurred in California last year.

"This fact was disbelieved by many, as the commission did not have the facilities for estimating accidents then. Statistics for the first eight months of 1914 show that over 20,000 accidents and nearly 400 deaths have occurred in California this year. That about one-third of these accidents could be avoided by preventable column, is the belief of the commission."

TRAGEDY OF SPECIALIZATION.

Boston, Nov. 7.—Specialization is deadening to the workers, declares Dr. Wright, of Philadelphia, in a lecture in this city.

"Work is educational so long as you don't know how to do it," said the speaker. "When you know how to do it, it becomes automatic. That is the reason why the point where the products must take second place to the producers. Each of us has got to get mind and character out in our relation to work.

"We must see what effect work has on the nervous system. We start with a nervous system in which there are certain great functional powers. These can be improved by the way we handle it.

"Why have we specialized functions in industry today? Why have we had such an increased output—not because it has any beneficial effect on the individual. We've gone quite far on this idea of specialization and do not see the tragedy behind it. They say I've done one thing a number of years of his life—and one thing only—has atrophied the rest of his brain and nervous system.

"We've got into a condition from which we've got to escape in some way. We are here on earth to take care of ourselves."

EXPECT CHRISTMAS RUSH.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Parcel post officials expect a record business during the Christmas season, and Postmaster General Burleson has issued instructions with a view of expediting this big task.

"Attention is also invited," the statement says, "to the necessity of having parcels properly wrapped and addressed. In the latter connection, it should be remembered that the name and full address must appear on the face of the parcel, preferably upon the upper left-hand corner. Tags should be securely fastened and all parcels must be presented at the postoffice window or to rural carriers, but not placed in the receptacles or drops.

"It is foreseen that a huge number of Christmas packages containing perishable matter will be presented for insurance. These must be properly packed."

ROAD'S OFFER REJECTED.

Boston, Nov. 7.—By a vote of 3,347 to 15 the members of sixteen street car men's locals, employed by the Bay State Street Railway, have rejected a wage scale proposed by the company, and it is said the question will now be submitted to a board of arbitration. The working conditions are acceptable to the employes, but the offer of an increase of one-half cent an hour for certain employes the first year, and an additional one-half cent the second year. These workers are now receiving 24 1-2 cents and they are asking for a minimum rate of 30 cents.

"FULL CREW LAW" IS LEGAL.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 7.—The "full crew" law, passed by the Arkansas legislature in 1911, has been declared constitutional by the State Supreme court. Under the law it is ordered that all railroad companies operating roads 100 miles and more in length in the state shall use a crew composed of an engineer, a conductor, a fireman and three helpers, while doing switching in terminals or yards in cities of the first and second class.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

Lattimer, Pa., Nov. 7.—At the Mitchell day celebration at this place the speakers dwelt on the difference between conditions of miners now and in 1897, when striking miners, walking peacefully along the road, were shot down by deputy sheriffs.

NEW RATE IN FORCE.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 7.—The new wage increase, ranging from 5 to 40 per cent, is now in effect in the Solomon overall factory. The organization campaign of the United Textile Workers' union is resulting in bettering conditions of the workers in this industry.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 7.—After negotiations that have been conducted for the past several months, the Bookbinders' union of this city has reached a wage scale agreement with employers. At one time peace prospects were dark, but reason eventually prevailed.

LABOR GROUP IMPACT

Washington, Nov. 5.—At this writing (Thursday morning) unofficial reports to A. F. of L. headquarters indicate that the Congressional labor group remains intact, and that the number will be increased. The first addition to the group reported is Carl G. Van Dyke, of St. Paul, member of the Brotherhood of Railway & Postal Clerks, who, it is stated, has defeated Representative Stevens.

An especially bitter fight was waged against Representative Buchanan, of the Seventh Illinois district (Chicago), one of the labor group leaders. He has been reelected by an increased majority.

The new Congress will not take office until December, 1915. Encouraged by its recent victories, the American Federation of Labor is preparing to vigorously urge the three remaining bills that are the last on Labor's Bill of Grievances, submitted in 1906.

These bills are: The seamen's bill, restriction of immigration and regulation of convict labor. They have been passed by the House of Representatives and reported favorably by Senate committees, to be taken up by the Sixty-third Congress convenes, December 7, 1914, for its last session.

It is confidently believed that another emphatic request by the organized men and women will result in as complete a success as did the effort to secure relief from trust classification and the correction of injunction abuses.

COURT CONTINUES ORDER.

Indianapolis, Nov. 7.—Federal Judge Anderson will hear today arguments why his restraining order, issued September 28 last, against the street car men's union shall not be continued. At that time the union was holding a social session when the injunction restraining them from striking was served. Other unionists, as well as their attorneys, were included in the court's order. The men insist they had no intention of striking. They further say that the company is trying to break up the union and that the point where the products must take second place to the producers. Each of us has got to get mind and character out in our relation to work.

"We must see what effect work has on the nervous system. We start with a nervous system in which there are certain great functional powers. These can be improved by the way we handle it.

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A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

Philadelphia, Nov. 7.—The thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will convene in this city next Monday, with approximately 375 delegates in attendance.

The effect of war and the breaking off of fraternal ties is shown in the absence of fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, which did not hold a convention this year because of European hostilities. This is the first time since 1894 an A. F. of L. convention roster failed to register the names of British workers who would extend greetings to their North American fellow-unionists.

The Philadelphia organized workers have arranged an elaborate program in honor of the convention, which promises to be one of the most notable in the history of the A. F. of L. The city has appropriated $25,000 to entertain the delegates, and a beautiful court of honor is erected, through which will pass the great labor parade, at which it is claimed 60,000 workers will be in line.

WOULD CHECK IMMIGRANTS

New York, Nov. 7.—At the next session of the Sixty-third Congress the Senate will consider the Burnett immigration bill, which provides for a literacy test for immigrants. The bill has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Immigration.

In discussing this question, the United Garment Workers, at their recent Nashville convention, took this position:

"The enormous accessions to the ranks of the unemployed are owing largely to a great extent unemployed, or only partly employed at uncertain wages, are lowering the standard of living and that the masses of the working people of this country without growing promise to uplift the great body of immigrants themselves. The overstocking of the labor markets has become a menace to many trade unions, especially those of the lesser skilled workers. Little or no benefit can be derived from an increased population of the great numbers yet coming; they are unfitted to battle intelligently for their rights in the conditions that present burdens they but dimly sense and greater. The fate of the majority of the foreign born women here has served to demonstrate on the largest possible scale that immigration is no solution of the world-wide problem of poverty.

"Resolved, That we call on American trade unionists to oppose emphatically the proposed scheme of government distribution of immigrants, since it would be an obvious means of directly and cheaply furnishing strikebreakers to the combined capitalists now seeking the destruction of the trade unions.

"Resolved, That we condemn all forms of assisted immigration through charitable agencies or otherwise.

"Resolved, That we return the poor of the earth against coming to America with false hopes; it is our duty to inform them that in this country there is no free land, that society is changing with the same rapidity as the methods of industry and commerce.

"Resolved, That we call on the government of United States to remedy the serious relief of the wage workers now in America. We desire that it should either (1) restrict immigration for a time or for a term of years; or (2) put into force such an illiteracy test as will exclude the undesirable classes. Failing in this, a head tax as will compel the body of immigrants to pay their full footing here and be sufficient to send back those who within a stated period should become public dependents."

COMPENSATION LAW IN EFFECT.

Baltimore, Nov. 7.—The Maryland workmen's compensation law, which was made possible through the activity of organized labor, went into effect on the first month. Hereafter workers will be compensated for injuries received, or their dependents will be provided for in case of death. Four methods for guaranteeing the payment of the compensation are provided. Employers may insure in a state fund which is created by the law; in mutual insurance companies which are authorized to transact a casualty insurance business in the state; in the office and by individuality to pay compensation to insured workmen or their beneficiaries himself, in the latter event having satisfied the state, with the commission satisfactory securities, in the amount to be determined by the commission to secure his ability to pay such compensation.

FAVOR NEW CONSTITUTION.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 7.—In an address to the Central Labor union on the necessity for a new state constitution, Hon. Thomas Taggart, one of the leading champions of this movement have been educators and those connected with the labor movement. He showed that the present constitution was made in 1851, sixty-three years ago, to fit conditions as that time, when there were 14,422 laboring men in the state, against 218,000 now; that no labor problems existed then; that the numerous problems found their solution in the free land of the state; that the conditions have changed from a purely agricultural unit to an industrial center with growing cities.

SECURE NEW SCHEDULES.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—A revised schedule, calling for wage increases and better working rules, has been secured by the Order of Railway Telegraphers and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for their members employed on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railway. The new advances have been granted by the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railroad, the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis railway, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf railway, the Norfolk & Southern Railway and the Norfolk and Southern Railway.

EIGHT HOURS FOR JANITORS.

Brockton, Mass., Nov. 7.—President Keith, of the local public school board, has been found guilty of violating a state law which provides for an eight-hour day for all public employes because a janitor was working nine hours a day in one of the school houses. The public official still insists janitors are not employes, but says he will take the case to the Supreme Court.

SHOES FOR WARRING ARMIES.

Brockton, Mass., Nov. 7.—At a meeting of business agents of the Boot and Shoe Workers' unions a recommendation was adopted that the Federation of Labor at meetings of the executive boards of the various locals for the purpose of considering the agreements, which manufacturers request shall apply to army shoes, it is said that orders from the European countries are being received.

$25,000 FOR LOSS OF SIGHT.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 7.—A jury in the common pleas court awarded John Cahill a verdict of $25,000 against a manufacturer of cabinets for the loss of his sight. Hass was employed in 1894 as A. F. of L. convention roster failed to register the names of British workers who would extend greetings to their North American fellow-unionists.

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SOLVING HARVEST PROBLEM

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 7.—A conference will be held in this city some time next month by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations for the purpose of devising methods for better distribution of harvest workers in future seasons. Labor union officials, secretaries of commercial clubs, business men, social workers and federal and state officials will be present.

During the harvest season just closed thousands of workers were sent to the field. They traveled with the harvest workers and lived and labored with them. The agents studied the question from the viewpoint of employment agents, farmers, bankers and state officials. This investigation has shown a deplorable lack of authentic information or of any machinery for properly directing the distribution of those workers. Towns in the grain-growing states would advertise for 5,000 men when they needed only 500, because of the fear of a shortage of help. It is shown that the lack of system resulted in a great discomfort to large numbers of young men who ran out of funds and were forced to live in cheap lodging houses, where they were thrown into association with professional tramps that immigrants are no more because of the growth of petty larceny and lawlessness.

The commission's conference it is proposed to appoint a committee to work out a plan and report to another meeting, which will be held in February.

Eventually the commission believes that the distribution of harvest workers can be properly brought about through the system of Federal employment exchanges which it will urge Congress to establish.

One of the abuses which it is hoped to stop is the charging by many private employment agencies in the large eastern cities of charging men seeking employment as much as $5.00 or $10.00 and then sending them to the labor commissioner of the various western states with no more definite knowledge of the demand than they have obtained by reading newspaper articles and news dispatches in the newspapers.

SET MINIMUM WAGE.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 7.—The State Minimum Wage Commission has fixed the minimum wage for women in the Capitol in this state for the different classes of workers and minor employes of "ordinary ability."

In mercantile, office, and waitress occupations in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, cities of the first class, the rate fixed is $9 a week; for the smaller cities of the second class, the rate is $8.25, and for the rest of the state it is $8.

These rates will become effective November 23. Any employer failing to pay these rates will be fined or imprisoned, or both. A. W. Williams, a manufacturer of this city, has asked for an injunction restraining the commission from enforcing the decision. A temporary order has been issued.

MAYOR VETOES ORDINANCE.

Indianapolis, Nov. 7.—Mayor Bell has vetoed an ordinance defining the qualifications of motormen and conductors employed by the municipally owned traction line in this city. The ordinance provided that only experienced men should be employed as conductors and motormen, who had had at least thirty days' training or instruction under men who had had experience for a period of at least one year. The ordinance was unanimously adopted by the common council, following a threatened strike by sympathizers to stop a repetition of scenes enacted during the recent street car strike by the order of strike-breakers imported by the company. The mayor says the city has no right to define the qualifications of street car employes, although this same principle is applied in scores of other instances by the municipal authorities.

WHAT IS A MINER?

Shenandoah, Pa., Nov. 7.—What is a miner? This question was considered by delegates to a district convention of miners, held in this city. The delegates believe that a miner is a man who works in the mine, and not the general, in defining the term within the meaning of the law, has ruled that the law only applies to workers who—the mines. This decision has made eligible for mine foremen and fire bosses who have passed a practical knowledge of mining, and the workers insist that the rule nullifies a law passed by the state legislature. The decision is being contested.

President Hanby reported that affairs in the district were never in a more prosperous condition, and that much progress had been made. Numerous petty disputes have been adjusted without resorting to strikes.

POSAL SAVINGS INCREASE.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—A report issued by Postmaster Campbell shows that the gain in deposits in the Chicago postal savings bank for July, August and September is greater than for the entire preceding year. During the three months the gain was $221,282. This brings the total amount on deposit up to $2,867,271. A total of 7,116 new accounts were opened during that time. Those who have formerly patronized the international money order division of the postoffice are now depositing their personal nest eggs in Uncle Sam's savings bank.

WANT "FAIR WAGE" OFFICER.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Unionists in this city are insisting on the appointment of a "fair wage" officer who will enforce the payment of prevailing rates on city work. The city has generally exacted by-law which provides that not less than 25 cents an hour shall be paid. It is charged that workers are in fact paid by contractors, who are continually evading this portion of their agreement with the municipality.

POLICE CHIEF DISMISSED.

Muscatine, Iowa, Nov. 7.—Chief of Police Hoffman has been dismissed from the force by the city council, after an investigation of recent escapades. This official was active during the button workers' strike in this city, and by his actions and his brutality was the subject of general condemnation by unionists, who have long encouraged the importation of strikebreakers.

STAGE EMPLOYES ORGANIZE.

Marquette, Mich., Nov. 7.—Stage employes in this city have perfected an organization and have affiliated to the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, which is conducting an organizing campaign in the upper peninsula. Workers in this craft at Menominee and Escanaba have recently joined the trade union movement.

SIMPLE RULES TO SAVE LIFE

Washington, Nov. 7.—A committee of physicians, appointed by the Federal bureau of mines, recommends the following procedure in rendering first aid to miners or other workers overcome by gas or smoke or by gases in places which cannot be reached by a physician or a surgeon in time to save life. The recommendations are of importance to workers everywhere, and are as follows:

"In case of gas poisoning, remove victim at once from the gaseous atmosphere. Carry him quickly to fresh air and immediately give manual artificial respiration. Do not stop to loosen clothing. Every moment of delay is serious.

"In case of electric shock, break electric current instantly. Free the patient from the current with a single quick motion, using any dry nonconductor, such as clothing, rope, or board, to move patient or wire. Beware of using any metal or moist material. Meantime have every effort made to shut off current.

"Attend instantly to the victim's breathing. If he victim is not breathing he should be given manual artificial respiration at once.

"If the patient is breathing slowly and regularly, do not give artificial respiration, but let nature restore breathing unaided.

"In gas cases, give oxygen. If the patient has not been in the water, turn him pure oxygen, with manual artificial respiration.

"The oxygen may be given through a breathing bag from a cylinder having a reducing valve, with connecting tubes and face mask, and with an inhaler, and an expiratory valve, of which the latter communicates directly with the atmosphere.

"No mechanical artificial resuscitating device should be employed unless operated by hand that has no suction effect on the lungs.

"Do not give the patient any liquid, until he is fully conscious.

"Give him fresh air, but keep his body warm.

"Send for the nearest doctor as soon as accident is discovered."

CHILD LABOR IS MEASURED

New York, Nov. 7.—A pamphlet, "The Extent of Child Labor Officially Measured," based on the latest federal report, has been issued by the National Child Labor committee to show the extent of child labor in this country. The census figures given are figures for children between ten and fifteen years old, omitting all figures for children under ten, making the number of such child laborers as 1,990,225. If the children under ten were included, the figures would undoubtedly be 2,000,000.

Attention is called to the need of protection for the children working at agriculture, which is often brought to be employed under better conditions than child labor is employed in the states of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, berry and vegetable fields, and in the canneries. There are 1,000,000 children of agricultural laborers who work under unfavorable conditions, and who accordingly are the first victims of the diseases arising from receiving little or no education or industrial training.

Of the 885,910 children under fourteen at work, 582,281, or 65 per cent, are employed in the cotton states, where there is no fourteen-year age limit for work in factories, or in the ten other states where the child is forbidden to work by exemptions. The passage of the Palmer-Owen bill to be considered at the next session of Congress would put a limit to fourteen at work in factories in these states. There are only nine states in the Union which have all the provisions of the child labor law asked for, and the passage would greatly reduce the amount of child labor and make the number of child workers under the next census much less than 2,000,000.

ASKING EIGHT NEW LAWS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 7.—The Indiana Federation of Labor has opened its campaign for remedial legislation. These workers will ask the next legislature to enact the recommendations of the workmen's compensation, anti-conspiracy law, minimum wage law, eight-hour law for women, anti-injunction law, building law and a ventilation law for metal workers.

WASH HOUSES FOR MINERS

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 7.—The State Supreme Court has upheld the law passed last year which compels coal mine operators to maintain suitable wash houses for miners. The "Miners' Wash Houses legislation" was the operators' futile plea.

HOLDING GOOD MEETINGS.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 7.—Meetings held in this city under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, organizing a substantial trade union sentiment that is noticed in the various crafts.

WILL UNIONIZE NOW.

Gloversville, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The refusal of glove manufacturers in this city to accept the terms of the agreement signed by the state mediation board has convinced these striking workers that their only hope is through organization. The strike started August 4, as a result of a refusal of the employers to raise wages, which are shown to average $13.50 a week. Most of these workers, which comprise eight different nationalities, are Germans and they declined to organize "for fear," they said, "that they might jeopardize their chances of a settlement."

The refusal of the manufacturers to accept the decision of state authorities has resulted in a different viewpoint, and the strikers are now listening to the advice of A. F. of L. Organizer Flatt.